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Not Afraid Of Present Problems!

WHILE FIGHTING FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITALISM, THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS MUST BE SAFEGUARDED.

The following manifesto (slightly altered) to the voters of Germany was issued by the German Social Democratic party and shows the practical lines on which they waged their recent campaign.

Voters: With today's session, the Reichstag has come to a close.

When, in the spring of 1898, we published our call for the election, we proposed to battle against injustice, oppression and exploitation of all shapes, and to promote progress in all ways. We have honestly kept our word.

We have done what we could to remove injustice, to pillory violence, to prevent exploitation, to fight oppression and to promote progress.

If but too often we fail to reach what we aim to reach, the cause lay in the small number of our delegation, which brought but little in the matter of progress, and too much in the matter of party and too much in the matter of party and too much in the matter of party.

End to say, the last five years have brought but little in the matter of progress, and too much in the matter of party and too much in the matter of party and too much in the matter of party.

The old Navy bill of 1898 was followed by another and more oppressive one in 1900, demanding much larger outlays. It was approved by an overwhelming majority under the leadership of the Centre.

The year 1890 saw the passing of the five-year military bill, with an increase of the long session of 1901-3 the increase of the long session of 1901-3 the increase of the long session of 1901-3.

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This new tariff is in our eyes a product of selfishness and of barbarism. It is illegal on account of the manner in which it was brought about; it is a burden on account of the duties which it imposes, especially on the duties which it imposes, especially on the duties which it imposes, especially on the duties which it imposes.

Voters, it is for you to decide at this election whether you will continue to support a policy of plundering and robbing the masses in the interests of the privileged classes.

But this is not the only question; the next five years.

Despite the enormous armament of the nation on land and on the water, kept up during the last decade—a policy in which Germany leads and over-trumps all other nations; and although the army and navy equipments and the expenditures connected therewith swallow up more than 1,000 million marks a year, there are still more armaments, with corresponding expenditures, in sight.

The five-year military law expires in 1904. A new and larger military bill is to be introduced. Also a new Navy bill is to be introduced.

Germany is the first nation responsible for the evil of there being no limit to the armaments, and that the nations of the world are racing for supremacy in this respect—a policy under which the people cannot choose but back down.

Together with the army and military expenditures, the expenses rise for the colonies, whose development is a sorrowful thing, and who cost as much as they bring in. But the other needs of the empire rise also from year to year, and are held back with might and main as a result of the low state of the imperial treasury. As a consequence, the necessary raising of the taxes for military invalids tell heavily for want of funds. The existing law in the treasury of the Empire, although the burden of indebtedness that weighs upon the country has risen to 3,000 million marks, with 100 million marks interest a year since 1890, the year in which the present Empire commenced its reign. While the taxes from duties and indirect taxes have increased from 235 million marks in 1874 to 900 million marks in 1902, it is ascertained that even the increased income expected from the new tariff, and which will run up to more than 500 million marks, will not suffice to cover the deficit of the next year.

A considerable increase of the tax on beer and tobacco and also a tax for

cause there are no others, and they swallow a good deal of twaddle that is printed about the dignity and purity and respectability of the creatures who are at the head of political life.

Why should there be several stores dealing in the same goods nearly side by side in our cities, competing with each other, and making an unnecessary use of half idle clerks? This is simply one of the ways in which capitalism makes work. It is a pretty poor system that must make work just for the sake of work. What the people want is the wiping out of needless work, so they may have some time for recreation. Under Socialism this sort of competition will disappear and the people will insist that the burden of toil be systematized so that machinery will do a large part and the rest will not waste our hours of life. In almost every industry today there are many big factories competing with each other for business where a few, properly equipped and managed would be ample to supply society's wants.

The Daily Age of Clinton, Ia., thinks that the government will not be the one to take the initiative in the matter of the public ownership of the railroads. It seems to overlook the fact that the real owners of the roads do not hold watered stock and that their profits are enormous. They are not likely to offer to sell. The people have built the roads and supported them and a few walking chunks of white meat have grown commercially powerful as a result of an alleged ownership. When the people decide that these fellows have been milking

them of their dollars long enough they will make short work of getting possession. Perhaps they will temper their justice with "mercy," but anyway they will get possession some way, and if the present holders do not get further compensation, they can feel mighty lucky that they have been allowed their increase as long as they have.

The business men of Des Moines, Ia., have taken advantage of the misfortunes of the flood victims and are lending them money at usurious rates of interest. How man does love to feed upon his fellow-men, especially when he has got him in a corner! The present system makes absolute fiends of mankind. Don't you think it is about time to change it and give human nature a chance to brace up?

Marshall Field, merchant and money-cormorant of Chicago, lets out a doleful howl about the robbery of the rich by the working class who have the supreme gall to want more money to live on. He says "the employer is now paying as much for labor as it is possible for him to pay and live." Yes, but live how? Capital to get its increase has to pluck labor, and we have only to look at that sort of living the rich and poor classes exist under to see that it plucks labor good and hard. Even if capital and labor split even, there would still be a solid injustice, for capital exists on wealth it does not earn. In other words, labor would still have to support itself and capital also. Socialism will abolish the capitalist so that labor will not have to support him. Capital would have to climb down off the back of labor! Of course we do not believe Mr. Field is telling the truth, or wants to, when he says the capitalists cannot live if they have to pay out higher wages, but we wish it were so. We should then feel that the giant Labor was at last rising to a knowledge of his power and that he was demanding the possession of the greater part of the wealth he produces. Civilization will not go to smash, the people collectively will step in to manage industry, if the capitalist wants to give up the job. Never fear.

A Pennsylvania worker who imagines that Roosevelt has the true interests of the people at heart, has written him a letter on an important matter, which is explained in the following portions for which we have space:

To the President of the United States.

Dear Sir: The greatest discovery of anthracite coal since the first general discovery has lately been made near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The superfine undeaf which this coal lies measures about 2,000 acres. This coal, while undiscovered, was not the property of such gentlemen as Baer, Markel & Co. It belonged to the people; it does so still, and its monopoly should not be permitted.

Under the laws which govern the right of eminent domain this land could be secured to the people at its market value.

Among the estimates presented by experts are the following items:

Number of tons per acre, 150,000. Total amount of coal in tract, estimated 300,000,000 tons. Marketable value, \$1,000,000,000. Estimated amount to mine for production, \$450,000,000. Time required to mine this amount, 200 years. Men required, working 250 days a year, 6,000.

Congress could furnish the means to open these mines. The miners could put the coal upon the market, the sale of which would refund the capital invested, which once paid, the mines would belong to the people and coal would thereafter be sold at the COST OF PRODUCTION.

You have, Mr. President, expressed great solicitude for the welfare of the coal miners and the suffering of the poor, caused by the inhumanity of the coal operators.

Now an opportunity presents itself to inaugurate a genuine and fundamental improvement in industrial methods.

Will you kindly give the subject your earnest consideration and promote its application?

Very respectfully,

At its convention in Little Falls, Minn., last week of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, the following resolution was adopted: "That the State Federation of Labor recommend to all local and affiliated bodies the adoption of an amendment to their constitution by a clause permitting political action along the lines of the class struggle with the aim and object to assist the political movement of the world in controlling the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution under a form of co-operative control through the imperative mandate and the initiative and referendum."

The exchanges tell us that Hanna is going out of business so as to devote his entire time to politics. But politics to Hanna and other capitalists, is business. By means of politics the capitalists control the government and make it the creature of capitalism. If that is not business, what is?

Herbert Casson, who cuts his manuscript according to his job, is announced to contribute an article on "Honest Labor Leaders," to a forthcoming issue of Boyce's Weekly—or the Decey Weekly, as a Western exchange aptly puts it—and now the question arises, how can Casson devote his attention to anything that is honest. Casson is simply an adventurer, a lackey, a man willing and ready to prostitute his talents.

A Milwaukee comrade who paints scenery for theaters did some work for a millionaire up north and was met with this remark when he put in his bill: "I have hired lots of labor, but that's the highest price I ever had to pay for it." To which the Socialist promptly and smilingly responded: "If you had to work as hard for the money you get as I do you wouldn't be a millionaire." It is said the rich man is still trying to catch his breath.

Schwab, the "model" that all workmen should pattern after has finally been turned down as Steel trust president. Apparently all he did while drawing his million a year salary was to travel over the globe, gambling and roystering and making a general ass of himself. If a workman went to a factory lord and proposed to "work" in the same fashion for him at only a thousand a year, the lord would call in the police and have him committed to a crazy house.

"Grafters take \$50,000,000 a year," reads a newspaper heading. It seems that a member of congress has been giving some inside secrets of the way capitalism conducts the government, showing that the annual jobs and pilferings reach up into the millions every year. Even congressmen are involved, getting large rake-offs by helping through various contracts with the government. They put men in certain positions who will let certain capitalist contractors in on fat deals and enable a "divvy" afterward. The exposure in the post office is only the edge of the rascality, it is claimed. This is the sort of thing that the people vote for when they vote the old party tickets, but as it is the kind of thing their old party support has always produced it is to be presumed they know what they are about, so they deserve no sympathy. Already Hearst and the Democratic politicians are setting up a howl about Republican corruption, whereas everybody with half an eye knows their crowd is composed of even worse petty rascals than the Republican crowd. But they count on the people forgetting this, and are giving out the idea that the way to purify the government is to put the other crowd in office. It's a game of see-saw, with the people getting the worst of it no matter which way the pendulum swings.

But suppose that a change of office holders would stop corruption in office, this would not satisfy the Socialists. An honest capitalist administration (supposing such a thing to be possible) would be a capitalist administration, just the same, wouldn't it? And when capitalism rules, the people are in the soup. We Social Democrats maintain that this country should be owned by the workers, instead of by the capitalists. See the point?

What is Individualism and Socialism? What do the capitalistic labor fools mean when they boast of being Individualists? Did you ever hear of the old man and the bundle of sticks? Well, there was an old man who was about to die, and who called his sons about him and asked each one to bring him a stick. As fast as they brought them he took them and broke them in two. Then he asked each one to bring him another stick and after tying them together he asked if any one of them could then break them. They all tried and failed, for each stick protected the others and their collective strength would have defied a giant. So the old man told them that the sticks represented themselves. Singly in the battle of life they could be overcome and broken, but if they kept together and avoided single-handed strife they would be invincible. Now when the capitalists and their flunkies and spellbinders talk glowingly of Individualism they mean that each person should fight single-handed, and in that way capitalism has them at its mercy. Together, as for instance in trade unions, or on a still larger scale, in the ranks of international Socialism, the collective strength will sweep everything before it. Is it Individualism the workers are in need of? Not by a jugful! Capitalism has set them at each other's throats these many years and see where they have landed! Vast fortunes are scooped up out of the wealth the people create, simply because single-handed they have been unable to stop the robber game.

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As Pope Leo on his death bed turned over his personal belongings, amounting to a few millions of dollars, etc., to his successor, whoever he may be, it would seem as if the days of capitalistic popes and attacks on the people's desire for Socialism are not yet past.

This great government of the people is now actively engaged in supplying its soldiers with riot cartridges, especially designed to shoot down the people at short range. The sad joke about it all is that this murderous diet of lead was fixed up for the people by the very old party politicians who they sent with their ballots to Washington to do their legislating for them.

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We take the liberty of quoting the following from a recent letter from Comrade Eugene V. Debs on his return trip from a Western Chautauqua lecture: "All my Chautauqua meetings have about the same results. The crowds are all immense, the largest that any speaker attracts, simply because Socialism is the living and commanding issue of the hour. Of my last address I have letters saying that the people were stirred as never before, that the lecture had the effect of dynamite and that the following day it was practically the sole topic of conversation, some approving and others denouncing the doctrines advocated. I have been urgently requested to return soon in order that the lines might be squarely drawn, inasmuch as a certain element swore that should I return they would mob me and drive me out with a shower of rotten eggs. If I thought for a moment that the cowardly bourgeoisie that are making that threat would make it good, I would go there at once, for I feel the necessity of doing something to merit mobbing, having so far failed to extort that compliment from the enemy. You will observe that one effect of my speeches before the Chautauqua is to carve the way for a hearing on Socialism before all those assemblies, and as they are attended by thousands at every point, the propaganda will be among the most important ever instituted. I have more Chautauquas this year than ever before, and in another year not only expect to gain access to all them, but to pave the way for other Socialists and also for the literature of the movement." Comrade Debs is the first Socialist to ever get a hearing before a Chautauqua assembly and the day is not far off when these great gatherings of students will have to yield to the pressure for light on Socialism. As Debs speaks as he feels in addressing these concourses of people, the capitalist sympathizers among them hear some things that bother their digestions somewhat. And so the good work goes on!

It bothers the capitalists a good deal to think that the workers refuse to be handled single-handed. The capitalists, you know, imagine that their possession of production and the employment of the people is a god-given affair, same as the kings used to feel—and do yet! Listen to this from the Financial Record, for instance:

"The irrational attitude of labor unions is the sole disturber of the world's commercial peace, and the one standing threat against the prosperity of the United States."

Further on it says that if there had been a more liberal expenditure of ammunition in Pennsylvania about a year ago, it is quite certain there would be at the present time no labor problem worth speaking of in this country." You see they are perfectly plain about it! If more men had been murdered by the troops under "shoot to kill" Gobel during the coal strike labor would be intimidated into submission. And evidently congress and Roosevelt had a like sneaking feeling about it, for they put a military law on the statute books that will turn this country into a military despotism at any time capitalism may feel it necessary to give the signal. Capitalism has a vicious, ugly face turned toward labor, and as capitalism is the government, every sane worker for wages ought to have a pretty clear notion of what is in store for him if he takes part in its widespread effort to better his conditions of life. Oh, are we slaves! Are we still living in a free country! Ask yourself the question.

"One of the most noticeable features of the recent census," says Carroll D. Wright, "is the fact that the tenant class is rapidly increasing." And yet the Catholic Citizen, in an editorial on Bulwarks against Socialism, says that a study of statistics fails to show that wealth is gradually passing into the hands of the few.

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CHATTERING CHAUNCEY CHALLENGED.

Eugene V. Debs sticks his scalpel into the Foxy New Yorker, and gives it a turn or two. — As to Slot Machines and Business.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW, OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL, has been interviewed at Chicago. Hear him:

"Strikes are signboards of prosperity, nothing more and nothing less," said Senator Chauncey M. Depew. "You never hear of strikes in hard times." This is rich. The more strikes the more prosperity. Let's all strike and then we will have the planet by the tail.

If an epidemic of boils should break out and every workingman had a Job lot of the comforters the sapient senator would swear that they were the inevitable concomitant of the "fall dinner pail," due to "industrial prosperity," and that it was only necessary to "let well enough alone," "stand pat" and "hands off."

And "you never hear of strikes in hard times," eh? How about the railroad strikes and riots that swept the country in 1873, Senator? And the awful railroad strikes of 1877, Senator, when for the first time the federal judges filled the jails with railroad employees simply for striking? And what do you say about the great coal strike, the still greater railroad strikes, the Coxey army and so on ad infinitum in 1894 when times were as hard, Senator, as you take workingmen to be soft?

That sort of rot is sufficient to brand its author as feeble-minded or as a knave. The senator is not feeble-minded. His constituents are or he would not represent them in the senate.

The ministers in these parts are all stirred up about the "slot machine" and are massing all their herculean powers to wipe out this evil. What a tremendous moral energy it requires to attack this pimple on the bloated epidemic of the capitalist system!

It is the old story of straining at the gnat and swallowing the camel. The whole vast profit mongering system is a game of chance—a perpetual round of gambling.

There is no ethical difference between a game of craps and a board of trade. Yet the minister haunts the player in the one as a gambler and the player in the other as a "business" man.

The one is too poor to support the church and pay the minister's salary, the other is too shrewd to neglect it.

I am persuaded that it would require a magnifying glass of rare power to reveal the point at which gambling ceases and business begins.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 30.

A preacher in a sermon on labor conditions asks if any one supposes that a young man today has the same chance to get a fortune in the iron business, now it is controlled by a trust, that Andy Carnegie had when he was a young man. Certainly not. But if he had it would not be a matter to be exultant over. The value of a social system does not lie in the fact that it permits a few to make fortunes—and certainly under competition there cannot be fortunes for all—but in the fact that it deals justly with all deserving people. Would you want to abolish the family dining table because some members of the family were permitted to get more than their share of the food, causing others to be hungry? Fortunes are sort of social bribes, those that have the fortunes believe in the system that gives them to them and use their economic power to force other people to put up with the system. We do not want to abolish the trusts so that some young men may have the chance of getting ahead of others, but we want to enlarge the trust and its improved regulation of industry, so that ALL may be members of it, and thus share in the benefits. That's Socialism.

Every now and then some charity agent comes forward with the advice that the poor people should be prevented from bringing children into the world to perpetuate their kind, while other philanthropists claim that the unfit and criminal classes should be bred out of society by being kept from mating. Were this sort of thing to be attempted we should also have a proposition to make. Take the type of the greedy, scheming, selfish individual that is found in every community—the successful rascal—who would rob his own mother if it could be done "legally," and who is a shark among men, yet eminently "respectable." Such a type is a menace to brotherhood, and more than that it is in proportion to the extent that such human monsters succeed that the number of the dispossessed increases. For every such "success" the criminal element gets max. recruits, bred by the poverty these human sharks bring about. These "respectables" will be bred out of existence some day, for Socialism will do the job. By removing the system that prompts men to become sharks, Socialism will relieve the human race of their baneful presence.

A minister, who preaches the word of Jesus, said of the Kansas City flood where so many lives were lost, that it was a blessing in disguise because it helped settle a dispute as to the harbor at that city. When such utter contempt and unconcern for the sacredness of human life can come from a mouthpiece of the church it is any wonder that the churches are complaining that they cannot retain their hold on the people. Jesus preached humanity, but his place has been filled by men who are looking after larger salaries and who preach in the interests of the rich, because they are afraid if they did not the rich would withhold their financial support. It is really the poor people who support the churches, though the preachers do not let them think so for fear they will lose their humility. Look the whole field over and see how many preachers really take the people's side when

they are striving to get a better living out of their economic masters. Yes, let us rejoice and be exceedingly glad that a lot of poor people lost their lives at Kansas City. They were only poor trash anyway, just common voting chumps in capitalism's eyes, who can easily be replaced and if they had survived the flood they might have had to be supported on charity, don't you know!

Under the scorpion-whip of necessity men are willing to sell their souls and their manhood for any disreputable service. Thus a secret circular sent to manufacturers by a detective bureau contains this paragraph:

"We carry a large force of detectives, skilled and experienced in this class of work, carefully selected from the various nationalities, professions and trades, and we are thus enabled, to give prompt and thorough attention to matters of this kind."

And to show to what depths the modern wage system causes the employers to stoop, the following may also be quoted:

"We have found that, the best and, in fact, the only safe, way of obtaining definite information concerning the feeling of the employees toward the employing company and of any prospective action on their part toward organization or the pressing of demands upon the management, was by placing one or more detectives among them as employees, whose duty it was to investigate thoroughly as to the existing conditions and report in detail thereon. This not only keeps the management fully posted as to any dissatisfaction or agitation, but also enables it in many cases to successfully anticipate demands or other action on the part of the employees."

You bet the interests of capital and labor are identical!

In answer to a correspondent: The following are the trade union resolutions adopted at the national Socialist convention at Indianapolis in July 1901:

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to join the union of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on national grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned.

We call the attention of trade-unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade-union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade-unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist Party and assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage-slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society, based on the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

Comrades generally are hereby informed that we are all out of back numbers of The Herald. It is useless to ask for numbers more than two or three weeks old.

LABOR CAMEOS.

The Women's Union Label League, which is composed of female unionists and the wives and daughters of union workmen, organized for the prime purpose of promoting the sale of union made goods and the furtherance of the union label, recently adopted the following obligation of membership:

"I promise on my honor to buy union label goods as far as possible and to patronize merchants selling union label merchandise and to promote the sale of the same by assisting those firms who sell union label products and employ union clerks."

It is the purpose of the league, it is learned, to circulate the form of obligation by members and others interested in the cause of those who are in sympathy with the aims of the organization.—Washington Star.

The strongest argument against the employment of children under ten years of age in factories is plainly the physical argument, thinks the Washington Times. No child compelled to labor many hours a day in a monotonous routine of toil can escape the consequences such as tend to the stunting and weakening of the race. Such children may not die; they may live to become fathers and mothers, but they will be physically, mentally and in consequence morally weak and liable to disease. In short, a race of imperfect men and women will be the result of these unnatural conditions.

In the report of a railroad wreck last week one of the unknown dead was described as "evidently a laborer." His station in life was doubtless determined by the clothes he wore. Had he been well dressed, he would not have been described as "evidently a laborer," but more likely as "evidently a man of wealth." Why is it that we so habitually associate labor with poverty and leisure with wealth? There is nothing in nature to suggest it. Nature couples wealth with labor, for it is to labor, and to labor only, that nature yields wealth.—Public.

Dun's "index number" of the cost of living for June 1 was \$98.936 as compared with \$98.561 on May 1. The number is an arbitrary one made up of the prices of breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, clothing, metals and other articles about in their usual proportion to consumption.

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THE PROSPERITY-MAKERS; OR, THE TRAGEDY OF A MUSHROOM TOWN.

BY A WELL-KNOWN WRITER.



"What have you done?" she asked.

CHAPTER XVII.—In which the climax of the man hunt is reached and Philip explodes a bomb in Allacoochee's capitalist heart. Sharpless concludes not to use shooting-irons.

As not infrequently happens when the probable course of events has been carefully prefigured, nothing came about during the evening to verify Protheroe's fears or to add to Thorndyke's misery. They were all unfeignedly glad to welcome both of the wanderers; and while Mrs. Dunham was principally concerned in doting on Philip's ankle, Elsie tried to induce the young engineer to lay aside the shroud of reserve which he conceived to be the proper penitential garment for the occasion. How had he found Mr. Thorndyke? Had he hidden far? How had they ever managed to get down the mountain with the horse? Weren't they both dreadfully hungry? These and many more questions Protheroe had to answer, and at length he was obliged, for very shame's sake, to compel himself to be oblivious to that which Elsie was so evidently bent upon ignoring.

And neither that night nor the next morning before they left for Allacoochee did either of the young men find an opportunity for private speech with the girl; though Thorndyke abused himself, as was his wont, for not having made one, and Protheroe went away laden-hearted because he had been denied the privilege of confession and absolution.

As to the necessity for going, Thorndyke was peremptory and obdurate. He insisted that Sharpless must not be given another day; that there had already been sufficient delay to enable the crafty and unscrupulous attorney to entrench himself behind mountains of chicanery. No, he said, there should be a settlement that day, or else he would have the manager and the attorney in jail before night.

"I wouldna be too peevish about the exact sum, Master Thorndyke," was Duncan's parting injunction. "Peefy thousand dollars is a fearful deal o' money to ding out at one clatter."

"I've been thinking that over since we spoke of it," rejoined Philip, "and I've changed my mind. They'll pay a hundred thousand, or go to jail."

Protheroe laughed heartily at Duncan's dumb show of amazement when they were out of hearing. "I hope you'll win," he said. "Do you want me to go with you?"

"No; I fancy I can manage them better alone; but I'm much obliged. I'd be glad to have you with me afterward, though. I imagine Sharpless will be in an assailing mood if I do win."

Allacoochee the wonderful was never more alive to the fact of its own importance and prosperity than on a certain day in September which had been set apart and marked with a red letter as the herald of a new epoch in the history of the city. It was to be "blowing-in" day at the Chiwassee furnace; and the throbbing pulse of the great blast-engines would then upon open new arteries of industry, flowing with currents of molten iron to strengthen and invigorate the thews and sinews of the many-handed giant of labor. There was to be an industrial parade and a monster meeting in the afternoon at the furnace, where a platform had been built for the orators, and where the train load of capitalists and excursionists to arrive at noon would be welcomed as the guests of the city.

At an early hour in the morning the streets were thronged with visitors moving in unique crowds under the gayly decorated awnings, or stopping in admiring groups to stare at the elaborate display of bunting and flags ornamenting the company's offices in the Guaranty building. In the anatomy of Allacoochee, the Guaranty building was the brain; and in one of its comfortably furnished cells, isolated by thick walls and deadened doors from the out-of-door turmoil of this morning of expectation, the twin souls of the urban monster sat facing each other in morose silence. Four days had elapsed since the terrified night had burst in upon them with the information that the forged deed had been found, and for three days an evil-doer's providence had given them an opportunity for which they would have been willing to pay in the coin of crime; and yet, in spite of the warning and of the removal of their chief opponent, they were still as far as ever from a haven of safety; the forged deed was still in existence, and bribery and search-parties had alike failed to reveal the hiding-place of the old mountaineer. The threatened danger cast its shadow upon the two men each after his kind. Sharpless sat erect, scowling and in discomfort, while Fenich covered in his chair, clasping and unclasping his lean fingers in the carelessness of dismay.

"I tell you, Sharpless, it's no use talking—it never was any use talking; it's time to run. We might have been in Mexico by this time if you had any sense."

Fenich's voice was querulous with fear, and the last sentence ended in a snarl, but the reprimand served only to deepen the frown on the brow of the lawyer. In the silence that succeeded, they heard a curious thumping in the corridor, which was explained when the door opened to admit an unannounced visitor. It was Thorndyke, on crutches, and he stopped to close the door carefully before limping to a chair from which he could see both of the conspirators. In the twinkling of an eye the scowl on Sharpless' face melted into a suave smile of welcome, and his greeting was cheerful and genial.

"Good morning, Mr. Thorndyke. You're quite a stranger."

Philip ignored the proffered civility and went brusquely to the point. "I didn't come here to measure poltro phrases with either of you, as you probably know. I am here as the legal representative of John Kilgrew, upon whose farm you have taken the liberty to build a city."

The smile of welcome on the lawyer's face disappeared as quickly as it had come, and the thin figure of the manager seemed to shrink into a still smaller compass.

"You'll have to be more explicit, Mr. Thorndyke," said Sharpless, tilting easily in his chair.

"And I will be, simply to show you what I am prepared to prove. On the 9th of February in the present year you purchased of James Cates a tract of land which you had good reason to suspect was stolen from John Kilgrew. To quiet the title, you forged a deed from Kilgrew to Cates and had it recorded. For some reason which I don't pretend to understand you omitted to destroy this deed, and, as you know, it has lately fallen into my hands. The facts in the case have been carefully collected and verified, and it remains for you to say whether my client shall be compelled to seek satisfaction in the courts."

The lawyer's face brightened at the implied alternative. "You mean a compromise?"

"I mean payment in full for what you have stolen."

"That is a harsh word, Mr. Thorndyke."

"Possibly, but it has the merit of truth."

"Are you prepared to net for your client in this matter?"

"I am his attorney in fact."

"What is your proposition?"

"I will execute a quit-claim on the part of my client, and I will surrender the forged deed, upon the payment of \$100,000 in cash or 'bankable funds.'"

Sharpless sprang to his feet with an oath, and Fenich had almost reached the door when Philip stopped him. "Don't go just yet, Mr. Fenich; there's an officer in the corridor, and he has his instructions."

The manager crept back to his chair again, and Sharpless sat down. "That was a good job of yours, Mr. Thorndyke," he said, with an unpleasant smile. "Of course you know that the original value of the land was next to nothing."

"I don't care to argue that point or any other. The question between me and you is simply this: will you pay me \$100,000, or shall I give you in charge for forgery?"

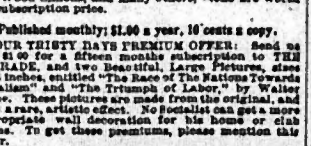
While Thorndyke was speaking, Sharpless was swaying gently back and forth in the pivot-chair, with his right arm lying upon the desk. In the little interval of silence that followed, the fingers of the idle hand sought the knob of a small drawer under the pigeon-hole. When he began to speak, the lawyer's voice was smooth and passionless. "Let us assume, for the sake of example, that what you say of us is true; that we are the unscrupulous villains that your indictment presupposes. The hand on the desk was mechanically opening and closing the drawer, and Philip saw a glint of nickel-plating among the papers. Assuming this, doesn't it strike you that you are a little rash in coming here to threaten us?" The idling hand dropped carelessly into the open drawer and lay quiescent.

Philip ignored the hypothetical menace, and kept his eyes fixed upon the motionless hand.

"Violence is always a dangerous weapon, Mr. Sharpless," he said, quietly.



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weapon, Mr. Sharpless," he said, quietly, "and you will agree with me that when it becomes necessary to employ it, hesitation is not to be too strongly deprecated. I'll trouble you to close that drawer."

In the duel of words Sharpless had been reflectively measuring the distance between himself and the coat-pocket into which Philip had slipped his hand at the beginning of the interview. The deductions were evidently upon the side of prudence, for he shut the drawer with a snap and turned away from the desk.

"Going back to the original question—your demand is unreasonable; and if it were not, there is not such an amount as you name in all the banks in the city."

"Probably not; and, in any event, I should prefer your draft on New York, secured by a mortgage on all the property of the company in Chilmark county."

"Oh, you would?" Sharpless was losing his self-control. "Perhaps you think I own the property in fee simple. You ought to know, if you know anything at all, that I should have to submit the matter to our New York officers."

Knowing that he had the sword in Philip's hand, he refrained from twisting it a little in the wound. "From my point of view, that would seem to be the last thing you'd care to do. You could scarcely afford to give the facts in the case, you know, and I don't see how anything else would answer. However, that is all beside the mark. I know that you have the authority to sign papers and to transfer property—he looked at his watch—"my time is limited, gentlemen; which is it to be, an amicable settlement—or let us not mince matters—the chain gang?"

For the first time during the interview Fenich roused himself to speak. "For God's sake, Sharpless, don't trifle with him; give him what he wants!"

None the less, Sharpless fought desperately, contesting every inch of ground. It would take time to draw up the papers; he must at least be allowed to telegraph New York; he had no idea that his draft would be honored without explanations. To all of which Philip turned a deaf ear and pointed inexorably to the alternative. He must have the draft and the security, or the law should be allowed to take its course. When it finally came down to a mere question of the time required for the preparation of the papers, Philip produced a draft and mortgage ready for signature, together with a quit-claim deed signed by himself as attorney in fact for John Kilgrew.

"You have a notary within call," he said; "have him come in and witness your signature."

The manager's clerk was summoned, and when Fenich had written his name with trembling fingers under the scrawling signature of the attorney, the clerk filled out the attestation, and the mortgage and the draft were handed to Thorndyke. Sharpless dismissed the young man curtly when his duty was performed and turned irascibly upon his successful opponent.

"You will remember that this was your own proposition," he said, angrily; "I give you fair warning that you'll have trouble with the matter yet before you're through with it. Now give me that paper that you've made so much of."

It was a rash speech, and if Lawyer Sharpless had not parted with all his reserves of shrewdness he would never have uttered it. Philip calmly ignored the demand and answered the threat.

"I shall look to you to smooth away all difficulties," he said, rising and taking up his crutches. "On the day your draft is honored I will release the mortgage and mail you the forged deed—and not a moment sooner."

Five minutes afterward he was making his way across the crowded street to where Protheroe stood with two saddled horses.

"It's done," he said, briefly, while the engineer was helping him to mount. "Let's get to the courthouse as quick as we can; I shan't be able to breathe comfortably until the mortgage is on record."

Protheroe tried to make himself believe that he should not have allowed Philip to persuade him to go back to Duncan's after the recording of the mortgage. He argued that it would be better on all accounts if he should drop quietly out of the small melodrama in which he had at the first figured only as a supernumerary. The resolution hung in the balance while he waited at the courthouse for Thorndyke, and it was the thought that he still owed Elsie some indefinite debt of apology and explanation that finally turned the scale in the direction of Philip's urging. On the way up the valley he tried to reconstruct his dismembered ideal, to the end that he might be able to witness Philip's triumph with some outward show of equanimity; and when they reached the farmhouse he found this easier than he had anticipated. While Thorndyke was deservedly the hero of the day, the rejoicing in the Duncan household was sincere enough to be infectious; and before he knew it, Protheroe was ex-

ting Philip's courage and perseverance quite as honestly as any of the others.

When the excitement had a little subsided, Philip asked how Kilgrew could best be reached. Duncan wanted to climb the mountain himself, but his wife objected.

"It'll just be flyin' in the face o' Providence, wif' your rheumatics, Jamie, and that'll no do, whatever," she said; and when Protheroe offered to go, a fresh difficulty arose.

"Ye wouldn't find auld Johnnie in a month o' Sundays, Robbie, led. Dinna ye ken he's hid awa' frae Sharpless an' his gang?"

Then Elsie came to the rescue, and Duncan demurred again. "I'm no that free to, let ye go, bairnie; the Lord only knows how many o' Sharpless' cut-throats ye might be fallin' in wif'."

All of which pointed to an obvious conclusion. Before Protheroe could finally determine whether to be glad or sorry, he found himself helping Elsie up the path on John's mountain. With the unlimited opportunity for free speech his confession stuck fast in his throat. At first Elsie was too joyous; no man in his sober senses could plead his cause before a judge whose brilliant happiness overflowed all the approaches to seriousness. And afterward, when his taciturnity had dampened Elsie's enthusiasm, the difficulties were increased rather than diminished. After a time they stood together upon the brink of the Pocket, and Protheroe realized that it was then or never; in a few minutes they would be with the old mountaineer.

"Wait a minute, please," he said, as Elsie was about to lead the way to the path down the cliff.

She stopped obediently, and the fear that delay would bring more irresolu-

tion made him go on quickly; "I want to tell you how sorry I am for what I did the other day; I know it was inexcusable, but I have done what I could to atone for it."

"She was standing at the verge of the cliff, clinging to a small tree growing out of a crevice in the rock, and looking down into the billows of foliage below."

"What have you done?" she asked. "It isn't much, I know; but I hope my promise—I brought him back to you."

"Mr. Thorndyke, you mean?"

"Yes."

"I'm sure I'm much obliged; it was awfully good of you."

She turned still further from him, and he made an involuntary step toward her when she leaned over the edge of the rock. Then he saw that she was shaking with suppressed laughter, and pentence very nearly became wrath.

"Why are you laughing at me?" she demanded.

"Because you're so ridiculous," she retorted, facing him suddenly. "What makes you talk as if Mr. Thorndyke belonged to me? What right have you to think that he is anything more than a friend of my father's, like—like yourself? How do you know that he isn't engaged to the young lady in New York who writes to him every week?"

Protheroe made a piteous attempt to be coherent, but it ended rather tamely. "Then you—then I have been mistaken all along in thinking—Elsie, please come away from the cliff and tell me you forgive me."

(To be continued.)

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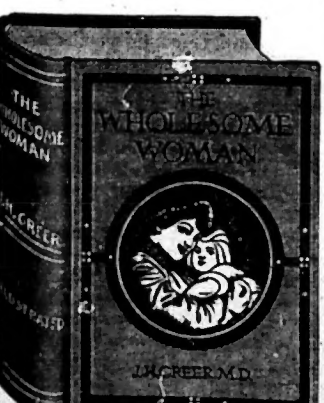
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What is the result? Mr. Moseley tells us in one or two illuminating sentences.

"If we are to hold our own," he tells his countrymen with wonderful candor, "we are to hold our own in the competition of the world both masters and men must be up and doing. Old machinery must be dropped, old machinery abandoned. Practical education of the masses must be instituted and carried out upon a logical basis and with 'brains'."

The striking comment really tells the whole story. It is an epitome of the industrial history of the United States. The American has already done the things that Mr. Moseley thinks the American should do, and therefore the American leads in the industrial advance of the world.

The Monthly commission was admirably equipped for making a thorough and satisfactory investigation of American industrial conditions. It was composed of intelligent representatives of nearly every branch of industry in England. To each member was assigned a special field of inquiry, and upon his return to England he made a report in writing of the result of his observations and, in addition, gave answers to some forty questions so arranged as to bring out in succinct form the facts he had discovered in his investigation. It is not possible in our limited space to take up all the branches of this inquiry, but some of the questions investigated by the Englishmen are of tremendous interest to our workers and capitalists, and the results of this inquiry are not only of interest, but of great importance. Of course the chief things investigated were wages and relative cost of living, hours of labor, the amount and cost of product, general sanitary conditions and the opportunities for workers in the two countries and with respect to capitalists the advantages of the American over the English manufacturers and the alleged superiority of American products.

As to wages and relative cost of living in England and America, as might have been expected, the answer to this question is that the American laborer has a great advantage. The commission found that wages are from 15 per cent to 100 per cent better in the United States than in England, and the cost of living, while somewhat higher in America, is not enough higher to counteract the great advantage that the American worker has in higher wages.

As to hours of labor, the answers to this question bring out a not very generally known fact that the American laborer, as a rule, works less by nearly two hours a day than the English laborer. In other words, the American has an eight hour day compared with the usual ten hour day in England. Of course this is not always the case, but the commission gives it as its conclusion that on an average the American works from four to twelve hours a week less than the English laborer.

"Does the American worker do more in an hour on an average than the English worker?" These visiting Englishmen emphatically say that he does not. They are inclined to treat the

tradition of American energy and "rush" as a myth and say that "nothing can be wider from the actual truth." They could not find American workers running at the high pressure for which the world generally credits them. This seems to be the conclusion of all the investigators, and the truth of the opinion must be admitted certainly in a large measure. There was a time a few years ago when American workers felt the necessity of working at a tremendous high pressure. At that period work was done at a heart-breaking and nerve shattering speed. Of course it was not and could not be in the nature of things the best work. But it sufficed and served to give this country an impetus that carried it to the front in the race. There have been several influences at work in tempering this fiery energy. Trade unionism, for one thing, has had the effect of moderating the traditional American "rush" by giving to labor greater security and less anxiety to hold its place by a show of nervous energy. In other words, competition has diminished, and labor has become more leisurely or, at least, less impetuous. Again, the English workers have learned something from us and have quickened their pace, so that the great space that separated the slow processes in England from the violently rapid processes in America has been cut away on both sides. But this pace is still a margin wide enough to mark the difference between a victorious and a discomfited rival.

As to sanitary conditions in the workshops of America, the commission is almost unanimously of the opinion that they are very superior to those that prevail in England. The workers in America, according to these reports, are far better cared for than the workers in England. They have more comfort, work in shops better ventilated and are surrounded by more conveniences and comforts than anything known in even the highest class shops of Great Britain.

As to the opportunities of workmen in England and America, the commission has no doubt that opportunities in America are incomparably better than in England. Of course this conclusion follows inevitably from the investigation along other lines. As the American workman makes more, lives as cheaply, saves more, works in better conditions, consequently his opportunities for rising and winning a competence for old age are infinitely superior to those of his rival in England.—Guntton's Magazine.

Our Catholic friends will be specially interested just now in our McGrady OFFER. The three 10 cent pamphlets of Father McGrady's:

A Voice from England.
Socialism and the Labor Question—With the five cent pamphlet, Unaccepted Challenges, thrown in, for only 25 cents, for the next month only.

WHAT WE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ARE AFTER.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, and bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism, and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Books on International Socialism.

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Social Democratic Herald

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FREDERIC BEATH,

EDITOR.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social Democrats.

Let Labor put its own House in Order.

The capitalist press is making a good deal of noise over the case of the New York walking delegate who is alleged to have been caught red-handed in selling out a strike and who is said to have also a long record of bribe soliciting from the employers of labor likely to be effected by strikes.

Such shameless traducers of labor as the comic weekly, Puck, and the long list of capitalist daily mouthpieces in the larger cities, are all filling space in general denunciation of the walking delegate and making use of the New York incident to prejudice the public against the methods of unionism in carrying on its necessary warfare on behalf of the toilers. Puck prints a big cartoon showing a police court with Dist. Atty. Jerome on the judge's bench and the walking delegate before him, and Jerome saying that he wished he had the power to send him up for life, or words to that effect.

And now, in the face of the storm breaking over this particular laborer's head, his organization has reelected him to the walking delegateship, and this will stir up the capitalist yelpers afresh.

Capitalism, through its press, seems bent on doing labor the favor of cleaning its house for it. But this is the sheerest hypocrisy. It will be against capitalist interests when labor gets a clean house. Capitalism, especially capitalism in politics, has always been a ready purchaser of the corrupt "representative" of labor. Its purpose now is not really to drive the genus labor fakir out of business, but simply to give organized labor a black eye with a view to being able to handle it the better in the future. This is the class interest, the instinctive class purpose that dominates its conduct in this instance.

But labor can well profit from the incident. Is there any good reason why the labor movement should not be clean? Can any self-respecting, sincere believer in labor solidarity afford to be identified with the labor movement and not protest to the extent of his powers against certain things that do exist in the movement and which to some extent place a stain upon him as well as all other members?

The labor fakir sells out his brethren. He makes game of them. He is an unspeakably miserable type of criminal, whom only men who like to be cheated and sold out can wish to tolerate. We, who are trade unionists know that the labor fakir does exist, and that in some localities he carries the labor movement in the hollow of his hand. If we keep silence we are simply parties of his loathsome practices. We are as criminal as he is.

It is hardly necessary to mention concrete cases here, and yet a case or two may not be out of place. Take the city of Chicago, where the labor movement has reached a high state of organization; is the strength of labor there improved by the fact that recognized labor leaders are bawling political jobs from the city, given them because of their supposed delivery of labor votes to the capitalist politicians in recurring elections? And these black sheep of labor are given positions of honor by the Chicago Federation of Labor, which only enables them to ply their trade of selling out their class the better. Can such a condition of things be defended by the members of that organization?

Organized labor, if it expects to accomplish anything must keep its own household clean. By speaking of Chicago, we do not wish to be understood as claiming that that city presents the only shameful example. We are quite sure that our readers in other cities will know of like cases.

We must not forget to add this word, however: That there has been a sort of housecleaning process going on for some time in the labor movement. This has been made possible by the influx of Socialists or the conversion of former members to Socialism, thus strengthening the hands of those among the trade unionists who had long wished to clean matters up. And this is one reason, and a very powerful one, why a certain type of trade unionists hate the Socialists.

Let the battle of integrity and self-respect against the "grafters" continue and increase in strength. It is important; nay, it is imperative!

Andy Carnegie says "Every workman a shareholder" would end most of the conflicts which sadden us between capital and labor. You're right there, Andy. Every workman a shareholder in the profits and every capitalist a shareholder in the "right to work" and the trouble between capital and labor would be at an end.—A. L. U. Journal.

Capitalistic "Reformer" Jerome.—We do not know whether the charges made against some of the Business Agents of the unions are true or false. We may suppose that there are some rascals in the ranks of these unions. IT WOULD BE A WONDER IF SOME OF THEM DID NOT IMITATE THE EXAMPLE OF "SYSTEMATIC DISHONESTY" CONSTANTLY SET THEM BY THEIR RESPECTABLE EMPLOYERS.

But we know, too, that the truth of the charges is not yet proven. We observe that the capitalist press and all the critics of the labor movement assume these union officers to be guilty unless they can prove their innocence. And we observe that District Attorney Jerome, respectable capitalist "reformer" that he is, who claims to have known of these corrupt practices for many months past, HAS CHOSEN TO PROSECUTE THEM JUST AT THE MOMENT WHEN THE PROSECUTION WOULD DO THE MOST FOR THE SERVICE OF THE LOCKOUT BOSSES.—The Worker.

SOCIALIST TRIUMPH IN GERMANY

At the recent German elections the Socialists have won a victory too notable to be concealed by the capitalist papers of the United States. They therefore claim that Socialism in Germany is something different from socialism in America; that it is merely a democratic reform movement, that this is the only way in which the working class can be freed from the oppression of the bourgeoisie. Translated by A. B. and Rev. Wm. H. H. Smith, 189 pages, 50 cents, postpaid. Mention the name and we will include without extra charge of the Socialist Review. C. P. Address: CHARLES L. KERR & COMPANY, 26 7TH AVE., CHICAGO.

The Joy of Life Under the Capitalist System!



What is the Fate of the Average Citizen But an Anxious Living, Long Days of Monotonous Drudgery, and an Old Age of Pain and Beggary?

This is necessary, under capitalism, in order that the few may swell up with riches they do not produce. Earth for them is a PARADISE; for the workers it is a HELL, which they prolong by voting against the interests of their class.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

The following letter from Comrade Carl D. Thompson gives us a glimpse of a regrettable state of affairs in Nebraska where phrase-mongering (which is far from being true class-consciousness) seems to be running riot. However, if some facts that have come to this office are true, it would almost seem as if this fanaticism on the part of the regular organization had its mission to perform: that of entirely and relentlessly exterminating the Kharas snake and its progeny from the movement. As to trying to keep the movement in agricultural Nebraska an industrial workers' movement, that is certainly unscientific and asinine.

Dear Herald: The Nebraska state convention met at Omaha July 4th. The state committee met in the afternoon and did most of the work of the convention. An application was received from Maynard, Frontier Co. for a charter. It was signed by seven business men and one school teacher. The application was refused on the ground that the applicants were not "wage-earners."

Later an amendment was made to the constitution that hereafter no charter should be granted to a local unless at least 80 per cent of the signers were wage-earners and that all locals in the state now organized shall be brought to

that position as soon as possible. I attempted to oppose this amendment, but was interrupted, denounced and hissed. It seems to me it is absurd narrowness. And in the state of Nebraska where there are very few wage-earners in comparison, and where there is a strongly revolutionary element among the agricultural classes, to refuse them admission is nothing but fanaticism. By such tactics as this the Nebraska Socialists are destroying themselves and forcing their natural allies into an independent movement at the very moment they are seeking admission to the Socialist movement.

And the spirit of the Omaha comrades does not show itself alone in this matter. They resort to regular S. L. P. tactics. Most of their time is spent in fighting Socialists.

While at the headquarters a letter was received from J. Edward Morgan, formerly state secretary and organizer of Nebraska. He is now at work in Denver, Colo. He writes that the movement there is almost entirely middle class and must therefore be entirely uprooted. He is at that task now and assumes that he is quite equal to it. The Omaha local recently passed a resolution declaring that there are only two papers in English in the United States that are working for the interests of the Socialist party—viz. the "Seattle Socialist" and the "New York Worker." The extreme tactics at Omaha not only excludes farmers and

small merchants, but for one reason or another has driven over 90 members, mostly wage workers, out of the local. These of course keep on working for Socialism. They have organized a Socialist Propaganda Club.

The convention nominated three state officers and passed some resolutions and went to a picnic the next day.

Carl D. Thompson.

Lincoln, Neb., July 6.

Dear Herald—Herewith please find 25 cts. in stamps, for which please send me the Social Democratic Herald for six months starting with 253 to address below. Comrades J. H. Backus and C. B. Glover speak for Socialism on court house square every Saturday evening at 5 P. M. All are invited, especially the ladies. Good attendance.—Congressman Thos. H. Ball of this, the Eight district of Texas, has resigned to take effect about November 1st. No doubt we will have a candidate out for this place in the proper time.

E. B. Miller, Secy. Socialist party. Houston, Tex., June 18.

Dear Herald—The comrades here called a special meeting Friday night at Comrade Kolar's tailor shop and introduced me to the "bunch"—two of whom were women; bless their "gift" of intelligence! The outcome was a lecture to be delivered during the week, left in charge of the "oman comrade, whom I

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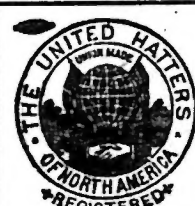


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SEE THAT THIS LABEL



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This is the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America.

When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Genuine Union Label is secured. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and, after you put on a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has got away with the hat, but not the label. Loose Labels in retail stores are everywhere. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges easily torn out. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three edges and are used in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Steuben Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, Room 15, 11 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.

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GIVEN BY THE WISCONSIN

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

To be held at SCHLITZ PARK, Milwaukee, SUNDAY, JULY 19th, 1903.

EUGENE V. DEBS WILL MAKE AN ADDRESS.

\$85.00 WORTH OF PRIZES

GIVEN WITH TICKETS FOR THE

Monster S. D. P. Picnic,

SCHLITZ PARK, Milwaukee, Sunday, July 19, 1903.

A COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE with choice of 30 inch Brass Tube or 12 Records, total value of \$85.00 furnished and partly donated by Columbia Phonograph Co., 331 East Water Street, will be presented to the individual selling the greatest number of tickets for this occasion.

Besides the above there will be four prizes on the tickets themselves. Each ticket is numbered. Save your tickets, you may win one of these prizes.

FIRST PRIZE.

An EDISON STANDARD PHONOGRAPH with 24 inch Horn and Crane, Value \$25.00, furnished and partly donated by McGraw Bros., 173 Third St.

SECOND PRIZE.

A 20 YEAR GOLD FILLED WATCH, Waltham Movement, donated by A. H. Stecher, Jeweler, Third and State Streets.

THIRD PRIZE.

\$10.00 WORTH OF DENTISTRY WORK, donated by Dr. Young, 413-415 Germania Building. Winner can sell certificate if he so chooses.

FOURTH PRIZE.

A \$5.00 SILK UMBRELLA, donated by L. Sachs, the Jeweler, 418 National Avenue.

The two Talking Machines are exhibited in the windows of the KREITER PIANO COMPANY, 177-179 Third Street, second, third and fourth prizes are exhibited at LACHENMAIER'S CLOTHING STORE, Cor. Third and State Sts.

You should see these Prizes to appreciate them.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES FOR THE PICNIC.

A FARE AND ONE-THIRD FOR THE ROUND TRIP on all roads from all points in Wisconsin where the going rate to Milwaukee is \$3.00 or less, has been secured for the

Monster Picnic of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, to be held at Schlitz Park, Sunday, July 19th, 1903.

Tickets will be sold on July 18th and 19th, good to return leaving Milwaukee until and including July 20th, 1903. Tickets limited for going passage commencing date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction.

CONCERT, GAMES AND BALL IN THE EVENING.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS, TO BALL 25 CENTS.

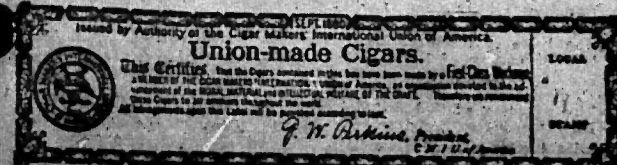
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Not a single reader should fail to attend. It will be a memorable demonstration -- one which you will be proud of having attended your life-long. Hundreds of Comrades from every part of Wisconsin are coming. And why not? It is run for the benefit of the Social Democratic Herald and the State Campaign Fund. It is not a local but a State Picnic. Part of the proceeds will go to meet the State Campaign debt of the last election. By the way, that reminds us of the tickets sent you. Have you paid for yours? Many Comrades have. Why not do your duty and sent in the money now, even if you haven't sold all the tickets. Let every one give the Monster a boost.

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